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EXAMINER

BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2141

DATE MAILED: 06/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/085,717

Applicant(s)

SEREBRENNIKOV, OLEG

Examiner

Djenane M. Bayard

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-78 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-78 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/27/02</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 76-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by European Patent Application EP 1 207 703A2 to Seaborne.

1. As per claim 76, Seaborne teaches a method of retrieving a first web page by a user utilizing a web browser, comprising the steps of: entering a telephone number in a data entry field of a web browser; and receiving, at the web browser, the first web page associated with the telephone number (See page 8, paragraph [0052 and 0053])

2. As per claim 77, Seaborne teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Seaborne teaches wherein the first web page associated with the telephone number provides the user with one or more of: predefined information about an individual associated with the telephone number, and access to communications facilities associated with the

individual associated with the telephone number (See page 8, paragraph [0053]).

3. As per claim 78, Seaborne teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Seaborne teaches wherein the communication facilities include one or more of: a second web page; an email an instant message a schedule task; a meeting task; a file; the online status of the individual; a chat facility; a voice interaction facility; and a video interaction facility (See page 8, paragraph [0053]).

4. Claim 1-3, 8, 12-17, 8, 22, 26-28,33, 37-39, 44, 61-65, 68-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by The International Application published under the patent cooperation treaty , International Publication Number Wo 00/041383 to Ranalli et al.

1. As per claim 1, Ranalli et al Seaborne teaches a method of navigating, based upon a first telephone number, to a resource that is stored in a network and identified by a location identifier, comprising the steps of: storing the first telephone number relating to the resource and an associated location identifier of the resource (See page 25, lines 28-30); receiving a request to locate the resource containing, said request including the first telephone number (See page 25, lines 30-32); retrieving the location identifier associated with the first telephone number; and delivering the resource to the user using the location identifier (See page 25, lines 28-33).

2. As per claims 2, 16, 27 and 38, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli teaches storing at least a second telephone number associated with

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the resource; receiving requests to locate the resource based on one of the first and second telephone numbers; retrieving the location identifier associated with the said one of the first and second telephone numbers; and retrieving and displaying the resource using the location identifier (See page 25, lines 5-14).

3. As per claims 3, 17, 28 and 39, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli teaches storing the first and second telephone numbers in association with the location identifier, and in a number file in a storage device associated with the resource (See page 11, lines 1-3 and figure 3).

4. As per claims 8, 22, 33 and 44, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the step of storing the first telephone number comprises the steps of: receiving a client identifier of a client associated with the resource; generating a set of metadata that describes the resource, the location identifier, and the client identifier; and storing the set of metadata in a persistent storage device associated with the client (See page 7, lines 15-20).

5. As per claims 12, Ranalli et al teaches a method of locating a network resource in a network, comprising the steps of: connecting a client over the network to an index of mappings of telephone numbers to network resource locations (See page 25, lines 20-27, a directory service for resolving a telephone number to an Internet address); submitting a request from the client to the index to obtain one or more network resource locations that map to one of said

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telephone numbers (See page 25, lines 28-30, a request for resolution of a telephone number to an associated Internet address) ; querying the index for one or more network resource locations; receiving from the index the network resource locations that map to the telephone number; and delivering the network resource from the one or more network resource locations to the client.

(See page 25, lines 31-32).

6. As per claim 13, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches connecting a client includes the step of connecting the client to the index using a browser coupled to a resolution process, and further comprising the step of: redirecting the browser to the network resource located at the one of the network resource locations (See page 11, lines 1-27).

7. As per claim 14, Ranalli et al teaches a system comprising: a client that executes a World Wide Web browser, a server for storing a network resource, a database for storing a mapping of a plurality of telephone numbers related to the network resource to a Uniform Resource Locator of the network resource, and a network for interconnecting the browser, the server, and the database, the system operating to: receive a telephone number of the network resource in the browser; obtain, from the database, the Uniform Resource Locator of the network resource that corresponds to the telephone number received in the browser; redirect the browser to locate the network resource at the Uniform Resource Locator; and display the network resource at the client (See page 25, lines 28-34).

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8. As per claims 15, 26, 37, 61 and 68, Ranalli et al teaches computer data signal embodied in a carrier wave, the computer data signal carrying one or more sequences of instructions for naming and locating network resources, wherein execution of the one or more sequences of instructions by one or more processors causes the one or more processors to perform the steps of: storing a first telephone number associated with the resource and a location identifier of the resource; receiving a request to locate the resource, the request including the first telephone number; retrieving the location identifier associated with the first telephone number; and delivering the resource to a client using the location identifier (See page 7, lines 15-23).

9. As per claim 62, Ranalli et al teaches the user communicating with the resource identified by the location identifier (See page 26, lines 9-13).

10. As per claim 63, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein said resource is a mobile telephone (See page 10)

11. As per claim 64, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the mobile telephone has video capabilities (it is well known in the art that a mobile telephone can have video capabilities).

12. As per claim 65, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the resource is a personal digital assistant (PDA) (See page 10).

13. As per claim 69, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the request comprises a complete telephone number (See page 19, lines 5-12).

14. As per claim 70, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the telephone number includes an area code (See page 19, lines 5-12).

15. As per claim 71, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the telephone number includes a country code (See page 19, lines 5-12).

16. As per claim 72, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the telephone number includes one or more of a: a numeric, alphanumeric, symbol-based and mixed prefix and a numeric, alphanumeric, symbol-based and mixed extension (See page 19, lines 5-12).

17. As per claim 73, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the at least a portion of the telephone number includes less than a complete telephone number and wherein the method includes the further step of

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matching the portion of the telephone number to one or more complete telephone numbers in a database (See page 8, lines 5-15).

18. As per claim 74, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the telephone number is one or more of a mobile and landline-based telephone number (See page 10).

19. As per claim 75, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the resource facilitates delivery of one or more of: a web page, file, task or meeting request, e-mail, SMS message, voice and video message to an individual associated with the telephone number (See page 11).

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103.*

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 4-7, 18-21, 29-32 and 40-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over The International Application published under the patent cooperation treaty,

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International Publication Number Wo 00/041383 to Ranalli et al in view of European Patent Application NO. EP 1 207 703 A2 to Seaborne.

1. As per claims 4, 18, 29 and 40, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Ranalli fails to teach retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index that is stored apart from the storage device.

Seaborne teaches accessing communication data. Furthermore, Seaborne teaches retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index that is stored apart from the storage device (See page 8, paragraph [0052]).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index that is stored apart from the storage device as taught by Seaborne in the claimed invention of Ranalli et al in order to access communication data relevant to a target entity identified by a number string (See page 8, paragraph [0052])

2. As per claims 5, 19, 30 and 41, Ranalli et al in view Seaborne teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli teaches sending the number file over the network to a client associated with the resource; storing the number file in a server storage device of a server associated with the client (See page 7, lines 15-20).

3. As per claims 6, 20, 31 and 42, Ranalli et al in view of Seaborne teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches: periodically polling the number file on the server associated with the client; testing whether one of the telephone numbers stored in the number file matches a third telephone number stored in a database indexed by the index; and updating the database when changes are detected in the number file (See page 19, lines 5-20).

4. As per claims 7, 21, 32 and 43, Ranalli et al in view of Seaborne teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches synchronizing the index to the database (See page 7, lines 15-20).

7. Claims 9-11, 23-25, 34-36, 45-60, 66-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over The International Application published under the patent cooperation treaty , International Publication Number Wo 00/041383 to Ranalli et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,151,624 to Teare et al.

1. As per claims 9, 23, 34 and 45, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Ranalli et al teaches fails to teach assigning a randomly generated name to the set of metadata.

Tear et al teaches assigning a randomly generated name to the set of metadata (See col. 5, lines 17-30).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate assigning a randomly generated name to the set of metadata as taught by Tear et al in the claimed invention of Ranalli et al in order to describe the resource, the location identifier and the client identifier (See col. 5, lines 17-30)

2. As per claims 10, 24, 35 and 46, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Ranalli et al fails to teach instructing the client to store the metadata in a particular authorized location in the persistent storage device.

Tear et al teaches instructing the client to store the metadata in a particular authorized location in the persistent storage device (See col. 5, lines 17-30).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention location in the persistent storage device as taught by Tear et al in the claimed invention of Ranalli et al in order to describe the resource, the location identifier and the client identifier (See col. 5, lines 17-30).

3. As per claims 11, 25, 36 and 47, Ranalli et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Ranalli et al fails to teach registering the set of metadata and the randomly generated name in a database.

Tear et al teaches registering the set of metadata and the randomly generated name in a database (See col. 5, lines 17-30).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate registering the set of metadata and the randomly generated name in a

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database as taught by Tear et al in the claimed invention of Ranalli et al in order to describe the resource, the location identifier and the client identifier (See col. 5, lines 17-30)

4. As per claim 48, Ranalli et al teaches receiving step includes receiving a request to locate the resource based on the telephone number; and said first retrieving step includes retrieving the location identifier associated with the telephone number from the metadata registry using the telephone number. However, Ranalli et al fails to teach locating a resource that is stored in a location in a network that is identified by a location identifier, comprising the steps of: storing, in a metadata registry, metadata that describes the resource in association with the location identifier of the resource; receiving a request to locate the resource, the request containing an element of the metadata; retrieving the location identifier associated with the resource from the metadata registry based on the element; and retrieving the resource over the network using the location identifier.

Tear et al teaches locating a resource that is stored in a location in a network that is identified by a location identifier, comprising the steps of: storing, in a metadata registry, metadata that describes the resource in association with the location identifier of the resource; receiving a request to locate the resource, the request containing an element of the metadata; retrieving the location identifier associated with the resource from the metadata registry based on the element; and retrieving the resource over the network using the location identifier (See col. 4, lines 47-57 and col. 5, lines 17-26)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate locating a resource that is stored in a location in a network that is

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identified by a location identifier, comprising the steps of: storing, in a metadata registry, metadata that describes the resource in association with the location identifier of the resource; receiving a request to locate the resource, the request containing an element of the metadata; retrieving the location identifier associated with the resource from the metadata registry based on the element; and retrieving the resource over the network using the location identifier as taught by Tear et al in the claimed invention of Ranalli et al in order to navigate to a network resource based upon its name and without misdirection caused by a metatag in the network resource (See col. 4, lines 42-43).

5. As per claim, 49, Ranalli et al in view of Tear et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli teaches the step of storing metadata comprises the step of storing the metadata in a first storage device, and further comprising the steps of: storing the telephone number in association with the location identifier in a second storage device associated with the resource (See page 7, lines 15-20).

6. As per claim 50, Ranalli et al in view of Tear et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli teaches of storing the telephone number comprises the step of storing the telephone number in a number file (See page 20, lines 5-20). However, Ranalli fails to teach retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry.

Tear et al teaches retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry (See col. 5, lines 3-16).

It would it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry in order to navigate to a network resource based upon its name and without misdirection caused by a metatag in the network resource (See col. 4, lines 42-43).

7. As per claim 51, Ranalli et al in view of Tear et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli teaches sending the number file over the network to a client associated with the resource; storing the number file at the location (See page 7, lines 15-20).

8. As per claim 52, Ranalli et al in view of Tear et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli teaches periodically polling the number file that is stored at the client; testing whether the telephone number stored in the number file matches a second telephone number stored in the metadata registry; and updating the metadata registry' when a change is detected in the number file (See page 7, lines 15-20).

9. As per claim 53, Ranalli et al in view of Tear et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches building an index entry based on the values

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parsed from the number file and the step of storing the index entry further comprise the steps of: establishing, in a memory, a first index, a second index, a first queue associated with the first index, and a second queue associated with the second index; receiving a request to build an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; selecting the first queue and storing the request in the first queue; when the first queue is sufficiently full, storing the contents of the first queue in the first index, and concurrently selecting the second queue and storing a subsequent request to build an index entry in the second queue (See page 26, lines 5-28).

10. As per claim 54, Ranalli et al in view of Tear et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches alternately selecting the first queue and the second queue in response to successive requests to build an index entry (See page 7, lines 15-20)

11. As per claim 55, Ranalli et al in view of Tear et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Ranalli et al fails to teach retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; testing whether the telephone number stored in the number file matches a second telephone number stored in the metadata registry; updating the metadata registry when a change is detected in the number file; building an updated index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry.

Teare et al teaches retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; testing whether the telephone number stored in the number file matches a second telephone number stored in the metadata registry; updating the metadata registry when a change is detected in the number file;

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building an updated index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry (See page 5, lines 3-16 and col. 8, lines 37-48).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate retrieving the number file; parsing the number file; testing whether the telephone number stored in the number file matches a second telephone number stored in the metadata registry; updating the metadata registry when a change is detected in the number file; building an updated index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry as taught by Teare et al in the claimed invention of Ranalli et al in order to navigate to a network resource based upon its name and without misdirection caused by a metatag in the network resource (See col. 4, lines 42-43).

12. As per claim 56, Ranalli et al in view of Teare et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches periodically polling the number file on the server associated with the client; testing whether one of the telephone numbers stored in the number file matches a third telephone number stored in a database indexed by the index; and updating the database when changes are detected in the number file (See page 19, lines 5-20).

13. As per claim 57, Ranalli et al in view of Teare et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches synchronizing the index to the database (See page 7, lines 15-20).

14. As per claim 58, Ranalli et al in view of Teare et al teaches the claimed invention as

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described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al teaches wherein the step of storing a first telephone number comprises the steps of: receiving a client identifier of a client associated with the resource; generating a set of metadata that describes the resource, the location identifier, and the client identifier; and storing the set of metadata in a persistent storage device associated with the client (See page 7, lines 15-20).

15. As per claim 59, Ranalli et al in view of Teare et al teaches the step of storing the number file at the location further comprises the step of storing the number file on a Web server that is part of a domain that is mapped to the metadata in the number file (See page 19, lines 5-20).

16. As per claim 60, Ranalli et al in view of Teare et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Ranalli et al the step of establishing a first index, a second index, a first queue associated with the first index, and a second queue associated with the second index further comprises the steps of establishing the first queue in a first server and establishing the second queue in a second server that is separate from the first server (See page 26, lines 5-28).

17. As per claim 66 and 67, Ranalli et al teaches a method of locating a resource that is stored in a location in a network that is identified by a location identifier, comprising the steps of: storing, in a registry in a first storage device, metadata that describes the resource in association with the location identifier of the resource (See pages 6 and 7); storing a telephone number for the resource in the metadata; receiving a request to locate the resource based on the telephone number; retrieving the location identifier associated with the telephone number from

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the metadata registry using the telephone number; storing the telephone number in association with the location identifier in a number file in a second storage device associated with the resource; retrieving the number file (See page 7, lines 15-20 and page 11, lines 25-27); However, Ranalli et al fails to teach wherein the registry is a metadata registry and receiving a request to locate the resource, the request containing an element of the metadata; retrieving the location identifier associated with the resource from the metadata registry based on the element; retrieving the resource over the network using the location identifier; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry by: establishing, in a memory, a first index, a second index, a first queue associated with the first index, and a second queue associated with the second index; receiving a request to build an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; selecting the first queue and storing the request in the first queue; and when the first queue is sufficiently full, storing the contents of the first queue in the first index, and concurrently selecting the second queue and storing a subsequent request to build an index entry in the second queue.

Teare et al teaches wherein the registry is a metadata registry receiving a request to locate the resource, the request containing an element of the metadata; retrieving the location identifier associated with the resource from the metadata registry based on the element; retrieving the resource over the network using the location identifier; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry by: establishing, in a memory, a first index, a second index, a first queue associated with the first index, and a second queue associated with the second index;

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receiving a request to build an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; selecting the first queue and storing the request in the first queue; and when the first queue is sufficiently full, storing the contents of the first queue in the first index, and concurrently selecting the second queue and storing a subsequent request to build an index entry in the second queue and alternately selecting the first queue and the second queue in response to successive requests to build an index entry. (See page 5, lines 3-16 and col. 8, lines 37-48).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the registry is a metadata registry receiving a request to locate the resource, the request containing an element of the metadata; retrieving the location identifier associated with the resource from the metadata registry based on the element; retrieving the resource over the network using the location identifier; parsing the number file; building an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file and storing the index entry in an index of the metadata registry by: establishing, in a memory, a first index, a second index, a first queue associated with the first index, and a second queue associated with the second index; receiving a request to build an index entry based on the values parsed from the number file; selecting the first queue and storing the request in the first queue; and when the first queue is sufficiently full, storing the contents of the first queue in the first index, and concurrently selecting the second queue and storing a subsequent request to build an index entry in the second queue and alternately selecting the first queue and the second queue in response to successive requests to build an index entry as taught by Teare et al in the claimed invention of Ranalli et al in order to navigate to a network resource based upon its name and without misdirection caused by a metatag in the network resource (See col. 4, lines 42-43).

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*Conclusion*

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M. Bayard whose telephone number is (571) 272-3878.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday 5:30 AM- 3:00 PM..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Djenane Bayard

Patent Examiner

  
RUPAL DHARIA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER